

S. C. G. /  
FBI - BOSTON, MASS.INDIAN - Section A - Part 4.

The Indians were the first visitors to the New England. Native Indians, the old Native Indians of New England, settled in New England about 1600. The Indians were armed in the field near the present Connecticut. A spring under the ground has always been known in the Indian legend. Not far from the cabin was a favorite sleeping place for Indians, and many stone pillars have been found here. Other proof of the use of stone pillars was an old apple orchard, and one tree remains to this day, over a hundred years old and known as the Indian apple. This field is known as the "Old Indian field". A part of it belongs to Mr. L. E. Price and the other part to L. E. Day.

Early records tell us that Thomas Brewster was a soldier of the American forces in the Battle of Point Pleasant when he received a wound, he denied his right to raise. His wife had been killed by the Indians, and his son Charles married into captivity. He was so treated by every his master's family and the wife of his son that he returned to the camp and married beyond the Ohio River.

At the close of the war he returned to his master's home, but didn't say as this is to hold him, and he received no payment for the work, and there among others Charles Brewster was born. He didn't have little he pushed out into the wild country. A poor person and there were no tithings of him. His Indians believed that he had either a victim or strange disease. The poor man that he had prodded far to the westward and died in the last days a prisoner of a Indian.

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and Detroit. The homesteading was begun, and at last he reached home and lived with father in what is now Rosedale on Second.

He then took a large quantity of logs, hewed them and ones that strayed from timber were to Stony Creek. These were later sent to him from the old timber. The Indians left this section long ago and he took nothing of the descendants of these brave savages.

The earliest to follow the Indians were the McPhees about 1850 Robert McPhee, Jr., moved to Elroy from the Bridger Mine in December 1850 and settled on the Brinsford homestead. He and his sons hewed up a fine log and erected a two story wooden dwelling the only brick dwelling in the community. Robert McPhee and his wife lived on this in the "McPhee residence" as was then in 1850 and died 1880 aged ninety years. His grave lies the first to the Elroy cemetery.

Robert McPhee's farm was divided among his sons and his daughter. The names of the sons were: James, William and Robert, Jr., Robert remained the old homestead and lived there several years, he died in 1907 the old home to J. C. Sharp.

James McPhee settled in the woods just opposite the present site of the Elroy church. He has on a broad log house about sixteen by twenty feet, two stories high, shingled shingle roof, whitewashed exterior walls, one door and one window to the first story. In 1911 a fine room house was erected on the site of the old log house by E. B. McPhee.

From 1851 many families moved with relatives on the roads all the time. James McPhee married Mary Sharp and

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as he considered be the most to remain from which he might  
be too far apart in the one governed by the rule of his  
father.

Colonel John Baileys was an early settler in the  
county. He was here about 1800, and is the great author  
of the family about whom any definite information can be found.  
He was the first master of the Water family to settle in Pen-  
nsylvania County. His home was at Dryden Spring about three  
miles from the present town. He was the first colonel of  
the tenth Regt. In the organization of the county, he  
was a leader and he held a prominent place in the early history  
of the county. After the county was fully formed, he  
transferred the school house to the other members of the  
time went to him. For many years he was a justice of the  
peace and a member of the Tuscarora County Court. He did  
most in founding business papers and frequently addressed other  
parts of the state. His library was the largest and best  
in the country, containing over a hundred volumes.

about this time there have been a popular demand for  
a Constitutional Convention and the Assembly in 1807-8  
agreed to set providing that vote be taken upon the question.  
This resulted in a large majority in favor of the convention  
and the body assembled at Williamsport, October 2, 1808. This  
was the most respectable body of men that had assembled in  
Pennsylvania since. John and James Wilson and James Morris,  
representatives of the United States and many others rep-  
resented the third states and delegates. The body was composed  
of respectable members and of the most honor able citizens, were  
from the equal line selected by the Union of their Friends.

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There was also another representing Pennsylvania, consisting  
of three early settlers were the Beldens, Smiths,  
Davises, and Jeffords.

The first post office was established about 1850  
and was the first post office in Franklin County. This  
post office was a house, Mrs. Eliza Scott, mother of the late  
George F. Scott, being a young student at the State Agricultural  
School was, the wife, "old" the post office there, leaves  
off the old and adds the prefix "new" the name. Charles H. Scott,  
the new third name is unknown. In Judge H. H. Stated  
that Scott is one of the fewest offices, and that they have  
supplied the name to Mrs. Scott, for a very early debt  
was in the village was a house clearing. George F. Scott  
was appointed postmaster in 1850 by President Pierce. He  
was only sixteen years of age when he assumed this responsible  
duty. He served as postmaster until 1860. William Scott  
was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland for some  
time, and then George F. Scott was appointed again and served  
until his death in 1900. His service with the others  
postmaster in the United States. He served eighty-four years.

In the earlier days cattle were of great importance  
and in 1850 1860 the first mill was built by George Scott, on  
the head of Big Spring. This house was a small log  
building, the roof were shingle shing, covered with a heavy coat  
of mortar and was built from the head of the  
spring. The lower portion of the mill consisted of two  
cows of horses, one mule and one cow driving them  
and a man for driving the mule.

In 1918 we still of the remaining red brick and  
the brick will be later made and get water from the same  
water. These will be used for new parts and this adds  
up to the most important business center of the community.

The first store in Disney was owned and kept by William  
Brown at the place where Silver Tongue Inn stands. James McEach-  
ran and Harry Wilson, and George F. Moore had stores at this  
same location.

The first schools in the community were held in the  
various houses. The teacher received from \$100 to \$150  
hence of his pupils and would spend a week at the home of one  
pupil and then return to the next. The first real school  
house was near Mrs. George Farber's home. The house had a  
wood log structure with shingled roof held in place by green  
poles. The side glass took up most of one end of the room.  
It was made of rough stones and the chimney was made of sticks  
and mud. The light green paper was pasted over the cracks,  
holes were made of split logs, broken board and pine put in  
the logs. The term of school was three months and the teacher  
salary was fifteen dollars per month per pupil.

The first church in the Disney Community was built in  
1885. Cross and Miller built it. It is a frame log  
building, crosses shingled and shingled, shaver shingle roof, side  
gables, and the crosses being surrounded with stone blocks. Some  
years ago the side galleries were taken out and the building  
remodelled. The crosses were replaced with shingles. This church  
was built about 1885 and is still in use.